I propose to unite with proper persons in the establishment of a colony in Colorado Territory.

A location which I have seen is well watered with streams and springs, there are beautiful pine groves, the soil is rich, the climate is healthful, grass will keep stock the year round, coal and stone are plentiful, and a well-traveled road runs through the property. The land is either subject to entry under the homestead law, or it has not yet been brought into market, but it can be settled upon without other cost than \$18 for 160 acres. In addition, the Rocky Mountain scenery is the grandest and the most enchanting in America. I have never seen a place which presents so many ad-

vantages and opportunities. The persons with whom I would be willing to a sociate must be temperance men, and ambitions to establish good society, and among as many as fifty. ten should have as much as \$10,000 each, or twenty \$5,000 each, while others may have \$200 to \$1,000 and upward. For many to go so far without means, can only result in disaster. After a time, poorer people can be received and have a chance.

My own plan would be to make the settlement almost wholly in a village, and to divide the land into lots of 10 acres, and to divide these into 8 lots for building purposes, and then to apportion to each family from 40 to 80, even 160 acres, adjoining the village. Northampton, Massachusetts, and several other New-England towns and villages were settled in other New-England towns and villages were settled in this manner, but some improvements are suggested. Since some outlying tracts will be more desirable than others. a preference may be secured by sell-ing them at auction, and the proceeds of such appropriated to the use of the colony; and all the lots of the village should be sold, that funds may be obtained for making improvements for the common good—such as, the building of a church, a town hall, a school-house, and for the establishment of alliers, by which means the lots will be worth a library, by which means the lots will be worth

of a library, by which means the lots will be worth five or ten times more than they cost; and one of the very first public institutions should be a first-class school, in which not only common but the higher branches should be taught, including music. The town of Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, adopted this plan on a large scale, and several hundred thousand dollars have already been obtained.

Some of the advantages of settling in a village will be: easy access to schools and to public places, meetings, lectures, and the like, and society can be had at once. In planting, in fruit-growing, and in improving homes generally, the skill and experience of a few will be common to all, and much greater progress can be made than where each lives isolated. It seems to me that a laundry and bakery could be established, and the washing and baking could be done for all the community; but other household work should seems to me that a laundry and bakery could be established, and the washing and baking could be done for all the community; but other household work should be done by the families. In all this, the separate household, and the ownership of property, should be without change; and I only propose that, if there are any advantages in cooperation, they could be secured by a colony. Cheap rates of passage and freight could be secured, while many things, which all will want in the commencement, can be bought at wholesale. There are some other advantages which I think such a town will possess, and they are important; but in this announcement I do not think proper to mention them, and, besides, there are of course disadvantages.

Farmers will be wanted, nurserymen, florists, and almost all kinds of mechanics, as well as capitalists to

Farmers will be wanted, nurserymen, florists, and almost all kinds of mechanics, as well as capitalists to use the coal and water-power in running machinery. Inasmuch as millions of acres of excellent grass are in the vicinity, and which for years will lie open, stock can be kept by each family, and at a small expense it can be cared for by herdsmen employed by the people. The profit of stock-growing can be considered certain, for the locality is not as far from the Missouri River as Texas, whence immense numbers of cattle are driven. Besides, railroads are nearly completed, and a railroad is almost certain to pass through the land I refer to. The establishment of a colony would hasten the day.

After the colony shall be organized, it will be proper to appoint a committee of good men to visit the country and fix on the location, for there are other places, and a choice is to be made.

The first settlers must of course be pioneers: for houses, mills, and mechanic shops, are to be built, that families may come with few privations, and as long as six months will be required.

Whatever professions and occupations enter into the formation of an intelligent, educated, and thrifty community should be embraced by this colony; and it should be the object to exhibit all that is best in modern civilization.

In particular should moral and religious sentiments

modern civilization. In particular should moral and religious sentiments

In particular should moral and religious sentiments prevail; for without these qualities man is nothing. At the same time, tolerance and liberality should also prevail. One thing more is equally important. Happiness, wealth, and the glory of a State, spring from the family, and it should be an aim and a high ambition to preserve the family pure in all its relations, and to labor with the best efforts life and strength can give to make the home comfortable, to beautify and to adorn it, and to supply it with whatever will make it attractive and loved.

This is in the vicinity of the mining region, which is destined to be developed more and more for years to come; and, besides silver and gold, there are all other kinds of metals; and the market for every kind of farm product is as good as in New-York: perhaps

of farm product is as good as in New-York: perhaps better. It is a decidedly heal hful region; the air is remarkably pure, Summer is pleasant, the Winter is mild, with little snow, and agues are unknown. mild, with little snow, and agues are unknown. Already, consumptives are going thither for their health, and tourists and visitors will find great attractions during the Summer. Mineral springs are near, and perhaps on the locality I have referred to. Deer, antelope, wild turkeys, prairie chiekens, and speckled trout, abound; but at present there are too many wolves and bears.

I make the point that two important objects will be gained by such a colony. First, schools, refined society, and all the advantages of an old country. will be secured in a few years; while, on the contrary, where settlements are made by the old method, recople are obliged to wait 20, 40, and more years.

people are obliged to wait 20, 40, and more years; second, with free homesteads as a basis, with the sale of reserved lots for the general good, the greatly increased value of real estate will be for the benefit of all the people, not for schemers and speculators. In the success of this colony, a model will be presented for settling the remainder of the vast ter-

presented for settling the remainded ritory of our country.

Persons wishing to unite in such a colony, will please address ine at THE TRIBUNE office, stating their occupation and the value of the property which they could take with them.

N. C. MEEKER.

New York, December, 1809.

# DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

DINNER TO THE ALUMNI AT DELMONICO'S. The New-York Alumni Association of Dartmouth College had their annual reunion last night at Delmonico's. Richard B. Kimball was elected President for the coming year; J. Wyman Jones, B. F. Flanders and Prof. John Ordonnaux, Vice Presidents; D. G. Rol lins, jr., Treasurer; Walter Gibson, Recording Secretary, and Gen. C. A. Carleton, Corresponding Secretary. About 50 gentlemen sat down to dinner. President Aikin of Union College asked a blessing. Cyrus P. Smith, esq.,

After the cloth was removed, the Dartmouth Ode was sung at the request of the President of the Association. A letter was then read from President Smith of Dartmouth College, expressing his regret that ill-health prevented his attendance. He stated that the number of students in the college had increased in six years from

students in the college had increased in six years from 263 to 418; within the same time there has been secured for the college, including the Agricultural Department, no less than \$160,000. Dr. Peasies then amounced that a lady in Boston had just contributed \$6,000 for the benefit of the college library.

The first regular teast was, "Our good Mother's Second Centary," responded to by President Aikin of Union College, and the second, "The Age," responded to by Prof. Ordennaux. The third, "The Annual Dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni," was responded to by Daniel G. Rellins, esq. in a very funny speech, which was very well received. Mr. Richard B. Kimball responded to the toast of "Collegiata Education." He said he generally had no excuse for his poor speeches, this time he believed he had one. He was like a young man who had not the reputation of real courage, and when asked how he came to be so cool in zetion, he replied that when he went into battle he called himself a dead man and all he came short of that was clear gain. He had got out of bed to come here and therefore he was in the same condition. He thought that the age was before any other in its material advantages, and that intellectual and moral culture did not keep nace with it. There was education for those who could pay for it. He wanted education for those who could pay for it. He wanted education for the merciant and artisans. The cry now is for men to study only those branches which will be directly useful in their busines. He thought four years of general education, by which a

college where men could live still cheaper even than they do now.

Mr. Kamball read an interesting historical letter from Wm. Groene, Governor of Rhode Island, dated 1782, and addressed to Benjamh Franklin, introducing the founder of Dartmouth College. Senator Patterson, in response for the "Congress of the United States," said that though comparisons of Colleges were invidious, he could not but point with special prine to sons of old Dartmouth, who had ornamented the Houses of Congress—Webster, Choate, Chose, and many others. He thought statesmen often received too much credit; they were like mill-wrights; they did not create the power that rolled from the mountain top; they only guided it, and if statesmen guide the streams of nature well, it is all that they can do. New difficulties now appear for the solution of the statesman. New influences have entered into our elvidization of the deatesman. New influences have entered into hood. New-York is only four weeks from Yokohama. The evidization of to-day is brought close to a civilization which suic dates it 2,000 years. They are naturally mingling. Three hundred thousand enigrants are coning among us every year. Europe had leaf their experiences already. From the study of the past, then, we are to learn to grapple with the present. He would have the past studied theroughly is all colleges. On what was there learned de-

pends the real status of the country. Without Oxford and Cambridge, England would be the same as she was 1,500 years ago. These things and such as these educated men should ponder. He did not think studying a Greek Lexicon so as to read an exercise made a boy a profound scholar, but studying it profoundly, that's what made a scholar. A number of other speeches were made, which protracted the exercises to a late hour.

# . LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WILL CONGRESS PROTECT THE BALLOT-BOX! To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Section 4, Article I., of the Constitution

of the United States reads as follows:
"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators an Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or after such

ions, except as to places of choosing Senators." Would not just now be the time, at the next session of Congress, to make such regulations for the State of New-York, to protect the ballot-box against the infamy of fraud, and to secure at least a fair election in regard to our National Representatives. Very respectfully yours, a New York, Nov. 23, 1869.

ANTI-REPEATER.

## CHURCH-BURNING IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. This morning at 3 o'clock the house of worship of Zion-Baptist Church (colored) in this city was set on fire, and nowlies a heap of smoking ruins. It was a large wooden building, and would seat 1,200 worshipers. Ever since the close of the war these poor people have been striving to build and finish this house. The mason been striving to build and finish this house. The mason had just put on the first coat of plaster when the fire-flend did his wicked work. Early in October a hall in the same section of the city, which was used by a colored congregation as a place of worship, was set on fire and destroyed. The hatred of the "poor whites" toward their unoflending colored neighbors is very bitter. For a small city like this the burning of two places of worship in less than sixty days is a large business. The house destroyed this morning was partially insured.

1. Fortsmouth, Va., Nov. 30, 1869.

THE ERIE LITIGATION-CARD FROM MR. HAYES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the columns of your issue this morning, in reference to the Eric litigation, in the fifth paragraph of the complaint in the sultinstituted before Judge Barnard yesterday, I am charged with having signed the name of W. W. Grant, Clerk of Delaware County to two rders therein referred to, purporting to be certified by said Clerk, and which were left with the Secretary of the said Clerk, and which were left with the Secretary of the Erie Railway Company. Such charge is utterly false. The orders referred to were not certified copies (nor were they represented as such)) but were merely copies of certified copies shown at the time to said Secretary. The attorneys who drew the complaint are either ignorant of the proper mode of serving a Special Term order, or have willfully misrepresented the matter for some purpose of their own. In justice to myself I hope that you will therefore give spaceto this in your valuable paper, to correct an error, and oblige. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.

John Hayes.

### POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: During the late political campaign a colored man was addressing an audience in one of the Democratic towns of our State. As he spoke some plain truth and made some home-thrusts, the audience, of course, began to get uneasy, and at last broke out in loud hisses. The speaker stopped in his discourse, looked calmly around a moment, and then slowly and impressively repeated the following lines:

" When our Parents were in the Garden, Surrounded by joy and bliss: They were warned of the approach of the Dev By hearing the Serpent bias.

Of all Ged's living creatures.
Now mark you, mind you this,
The Gross and the Serpent
Are the only ones that hisa."
There was no more hissing in that audience that night.
Canton, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1869.
VANTOON.

### COUNTERFRITERS PLAYING AN OPEN GAME. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having plenty of money at present l inclose this prospectus to you as I am well aware editors are sometimes short of funds. I have taken your Trin-

une since the "Log Cabin days," and perhaps this accounts for my being both wide awake and flush. If you do not need the services of this double-distilled villain, please hand his circular over to the Chief of Police. Yours, respectfully,

A. C. WATSON. Rahneay, N. J., Dec. 1, 1869.

[Accompanying the above was a lithographed circular, proposing to furnish counterfeit money, so well executed as to defy detection, even by experts. We are not surprised to find that Mr. Watson, like all regular readers of THE TRIBUNE, knew too much -to say nothing of the question of honesty-to fall into the hands of sharpers.-[Ed.

### AMERICAN CREDIT IN EUROPE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Some foreign agents trouble themselves much about our finances; they have written much in derogation of our country when gold went up, and are now equally dissatisfied when there is a prospect of specie payments. It is all moonshine, we shall have no specie circulation for the nextten years, and our country is an imposition and snare for foreign our country is an imposition and snare for foreign. It is all moonshine, we shall have no specie circulation for the nextten years, and our country is an imposition and snare for foreign the most of the officers and uncertail in its management. The commander of a man-of-war is the menagement. The commander of a man-of-war is the menagement of all he surveys. capitalists; such are the hopes of our friends.

In looking over the file of the Journal des Debats, I find the following quotations for foreign stocks: Austrian 5 per cents, 65; Russian 5 per cents, 85; Italian 5 per cents, 53j, 54; Portugal 3 per cents, 40s. Austrian 5 per cents, 53, 54; Portugal 3 per cents, 40; Italian 5 per cents, 53; 54; Portugal 3 per cents, 40; 40; Turkish 5 per cents, 44; Egypt 7 per cents, 80; Spanish 3 per cents, 26; 27; United States 6s of 72; 75, 77, &c., are quoted at 96; 97; 98; and on the 5th of November inst., 994. French.

Capitalists do not think so little of our small coun-HURTO. ....

### CANADIAN RECIPROCITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: From a paragraph recently published n THE TRIBUNE, I judge that you have fallen into the error of believing one of the many lies put into circulation by the lobby which is working to uphold the Tory Dominion, through a reciprocity by which Canada can have the benefit of our markets. The \$12,000,000 worth of

Domision, through a reciprocity by which Canada can have the benefit of our markets. The \$12,000,000 worth of breadstuffs you mention as imported into Canada, is United States grain, diverted from New-York to Montreal, to furnish back loading for their steamships, giving at the same time employment to Canadian vessels on the lakes, tolls to their capais, and profit to their railronds, banks, and merchants. Not a handfull of this grain is made into bread for Canadian use. The only consumption by Canada of American grain is of corn into whisky, to be smuggled into the United States.

The Canadians use anthracite coal to melt cast iron, and cannot do without it or get it elsewhere. Consequently any tax or duty put upon coal, would be a matter of no interest whatever to us. The Canadian Government now collects an export duty on sawlogs and rough timber, in order to protect their sawing interest. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the threat to tax wheat on its way to Liverpool via Montreal. I am in almost daily communication with intelligent Canadians, and find that the belief is quite general that unless "reciprocity" can be secured this Winter, the Canadian Dominion will break down, and the separate colonies will seek to be taken into the Union. While this heavily taxed country is collecting \$7,000,000 per year of duty on Canadian imports, we certainly can afford to observe "masterly inactivity." The necessities of Canadian canals and railroads, dependent upon diverting our business, furnish good bail for good behavior on the part of Canada so long as we wish things to remain as they are.

Wh. Wilkerson

one from 25 to 35 be eligible to election by easting lots for jurymen and other inferior offices; everyone from 35 to 45, to offices of still higher trust; from 45 to 55, to offices of yet greater responsibility, &c. In this way, we should secure the services of good men.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1869.

TRANSFERS" ON THE THIRD-AVE. RAILROAD

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I am dependent on the Third-ave. Railroad for daily transit from Eightieth-st. to the City Hall and back, and have reason to congratulate myself on the promptness, energy, and enterprise which tha, company display in the conduct of their business. But-what with the residents of Harlem and the upper part of Yorkville, you may perceive that there is not much chance of my securing a seat down town in the morning. On remonstrating at the office of the company I was informed that they had a system of "transfer" for the accommodation of passengers, and that any one unable to find a seat in a car might be transferred to an emptylear at the depot. I have frequently presented my yellow ticket to the conductor on arriving at the depot, and have invariably been treated by him in an insolent manner. This behavior is not characteristic of one but of all the conductors, and is exercised indiscriminately toward men and women. This "transfer" arrangement is a perfect farce, for it is evident that the Company's officers do not carry tifout. I would ask you, does the company wish to discourage so simple a way of relieving their crowded cars and their overcrowded horses, or does the fault lie in the conductors, who, I must admit, are reasonably worried, and are often exposed to the devices of swindlers, who wish to ride free.

Yorkville. formed that they had a system of "transfer" for the ac-

## DANGEROUS RAILROAD BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sin: I desire to call your attention to the condition of the old Delaware Bridge at Trenton, N. J. Part of this bridge is used by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and the other part by the public for carriages and foot passeagers. Without doubt, this bridge has been insecure for years. It was in this condition when Abraham Lincoln was on his way for the first time to Washington to enter upon his Presidential duties. Originally built for ordinary travel, and of course not strong enough for railroad purposes, it was strengthened by the addition to the arch of three pieces of plank to the eight which already composed it. The company finding this insufficient, and that the arch was sinking in the center, the weight was thrown on the hips of the arch by the use of long and strong straps of iron. This answered the purpose for a while, but now the portions of the arch between the straps, instead of being arched upward, are some of them straight, while a few of them are actually convex. The arch nearest the Pennsylvania shore, at its apex, had moved out of the perpendicular line by about two feet. This deflection was straightened up, and the arch was held in position by a wire rope or rod which was anchored to a rock in the river above the bridge. This rope was carried away during the freshet of Get. 2, and it is probable that the span has been fastened in some other way since then. The company have mended this bridge nearly every year during the past decade. riages and foot passengers. Without doubt, this bridge bridge nearly every year during the past decade.

Morrisville, Pa., Nov. 26, 1869.

### THE JEFERSON HEAD CENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your daily issue of Nov. 18, you report our " seventh coin sale," which recently occurred at the auction rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 694 Broadway, New-York. In this report you say:

"A somewhat anaptelous farore was created over '1785' Randall's celebrated Jefferson head, differing materially from the ordinary 1795 cent. Raid cent was entered in the existogue as having been sold at the Randall sale, on the little uit, for \$141. It was struck down yesterday, after a good deal of noise, for \$145. There is excellent reason to believe that in both cases no genuine bids were obtained at anything approaching that sum." Mr. John H. Haseltine, Treasurer of several of our

mining companies, is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and one of our most respected citizens. This gentleman purchased the cent above alluded to, in the Randail sale of the 18th and 19th uit., for \$141, with the intention of placing it in his own collection, to add attractiveness to his own cabinet of coins, which was then being catalogued for the sale to which you alinde. At this sale, J. C. Randail, esq., of this city, visited New-York expressly to purchase the Jefferson head cent of 1795, at any price—having regretted parting with it at his own sale of the 18th uit. Mr. Handail is a well-known wealthy and respected citizen of Philadelphia.

At McKensie's coin sale at Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.'s auction rooms, Clinton Hail, N. Y., an "Ameri" cent of 1793, brought at public sale the same amount—\$145—and there are in existence a dozen 1735's "Ameri" variety, where there is one of the celebrated Jefferson head cents of 1795.

Mason & Co. Randali sale of the 18th and 19th ult., for \$141, with the

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE QUESTION OF ASSIMILATED BANK IN THE NAVY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The question of assimilated rank between the line and staff officers in the Navy is one involving much more than outsiders can well be made to understand. Having had a little experience in the staff, I may be able to draw attention to some of the scrievances complained of, though my experience was as one of a class peculiarly favored, that is, in the Paymaster's Department. The man who controls the purse and supplies, if he is only moderately attentive to his duties, need never fail to secure suitable respect and fair treatment. I think the classes of staff officers most troubled in and if he is a tyrant he can make it very disagreeable for the most of the officers and men who are under him. It is very well that he should have authority, and he able to secure instant and complete obedience to all his commands, so far as the working of his vessel is concerned; but when he assumes, as did the commander above referred to, that a man suffering from a cutias wound in the head must be sent to duty against the opinion of an experienced surgeou, I think he was as much to be reprehended as the commander I knew on the Mississippi, who ordered his engineer to carry more steam than the latter officer considered safe.

The increased use of men-of-war propelled by steam adds much consequence to this controversy. The engineers are a large and highly-important class of officers, and upon them much more depends than many of the line officers are willing to allow. They are called "greasers," and ridiculed at times for their soiled appearance; but, in my opinion, they are entitled to as much respect as any line officer, if they attend faithfully to their duties, and they should be given a rank and authority commensurate with their responsibility.

I think Navy affairs generally should be thoroughly overhanied and remodeled. Everything is carried on in the Navy very much according to old traditions of the times when Old Ironsides Stewart was in his prime.

AN EX-VOLUNTEER AND TRUE PRIEND OF THE NAVY.

New York Navy 29, 1869.

# CO-OPERATION-A LETTER FROM A WORKINGMAN

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: When a strike takes place, no matter what the circumstances may be, the tendency is to im-poverish the body that institutes the strike as well as the party opposed to it. Now, if the great amount of money that is expended upon the machinery of workingmen's societies such as now exist, could, by any amount of persunsion and reasoning be all saved instead of all spent; the laboring classes would soon begin to find that they were doing a different kind of work from what is being

done at present; and the only way in which this can be

Cooperation in the mechanic arts will not work the

accomplished is by cooperation of capital and labor.

break down, and the separate colonies will seek to be taken into the Union. While this heavity taxed country is a collecting without the Union. While this heavity taxed country is a collecting with considering the collecting with the collection with the collecting with the collection with the with the collection with the wit same in detail as it does in sales (although the same in principle), because in sale operations we have only to do with money and what money does. But in the mechanic

## SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR RESUMPTION

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Allow me to suggest the following plan for the resumption of specie payments; I believe it practicable: Let Congress by law authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to accept for duties and other gold debts due the Government, 25 per cent of their face in legaltender notes, and 75 per cent in gold, so long as the pretender notes, and 75 per cent in gold, so long as the pre-mium on gold shall be 20 per cent or more. When the premium on gold fails below 20 per cent, if the gold in the Treasury amounts to \$40,000,000, let him then receive half of all debts due the Government in legal-tender notes. When gold shall have fallen below 110, if \$25,000,-000 in gold still remains in the Treasury, let him receive three quarters of all duties, &c., in legal-tender notes; and, finally, when gold shall be worth less than 105, and \$10,000,000 or more of gold is still held by the Treasury, let legal-tender notes be receivable at par for all debts due the Government.

the the Government.

Then, let Congress pass an act authorizing the establishment of National Banks until the aggregate amount of capital shall be \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000; and another creating a long loan of perhaps \$1,000,000,000,000, payable in 80 years, interest at 4 or 4½ her cent. This loan should be available for banking purposes, should be exchanged at par for legal-tender or National Bank notes, or any bonds of the United States now out; this would create a constant demand for legal-tender notes to be funded into long loan bonds as a basis of banking. If a few thousands or even millions of gold were needed by the Government to pay foreign interest, the United States Treasurer might buy the amount needed in open market.

to pay foreign interest, the Cinted States Treasurer might buy the amount needed in open market.

One advantage of this plan would be the establishment of National Banks on the Pacific Coast, and the setting free of the great amount of colu now hearded in that part of the country.

HARVEY TERRY.

Sarannah, Gz., Nov. 14, 1869.

## AND STILL ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: If by Congressional enactment all the funds held in trust for orphans, public charities, &c., or ther institutions which could be reached by such a law, were made to be deposited to the care of the United States at a uniform rate of interest, say 5 per cent, free of taxation, &c., the amount of such deposits would reach, within the next five years, the sum of \$1,250,000,000, or fully one-half of our present national debt. A new bond or certificate of deposit should be created for this purpose, which always would be par, neither above nor below; it would not appear in market, as it would only have the character of a special deposit, yet bearing interest. Such a measure would not increase the principal activity of Wall-st, viz.; that of speculation in Government bonds! With the moneys thus accumulating in the Treasury, the former issues of bonds, the 5-20 and the 10-40, should be redeemed—at first, however, those held by the National banks, the currency of which, thus rewere made to be deposited to the care of the United 1949, should be redeemed—at first, however, those held by the National banks, the currency of which, thus reduced, should be replaced at once by an equal amount of greenbacks. Thus it will be seen that by the above measure we double the power of redemption of the greatest part of the National debt, inasmuch as we retire more than one-half of the debt in a new kind of bond, a special deposit, belonging to our own citizens, and then using the very means thus acquired (not by increase of taxation or inflation of currency) in redeeming the balance of the debt without increase of taxation or delitions to the dir debt without increase of taxation or additions to the cir-

debt without increase of taxation or additions to the circulation.

The above measure, however, would only be half effectual in good results, if not joined to another, which should give us ample means to redeem our greenbacks in specie when wanted. To do this we should contract a 4½ per cent lean in Europe to the amount of \$200,000,000, either with the Barings or Rothschilds; this can be done, if we make the above amount not payable at once, but in bi-monthly installments, say \$20,000,000 every two months. This provise would enable the European banker to turnish the requisite amount of gold, and would enable us to discharge our coupons debt in Europe without sending gold to Europe. By this policy the gold would accumulate in the United States Treasury to such an extent that in less than ten mouths we would have in its vaults \$200,000,000—a sufficient amount, according to bank rules, to redeem three times that amount of paper money, which is very nearly that of the present currency. Thus, we would have specie payment in less than ten months from the day we inaugurate the above policy. Let me give, in the following, a short resume of the above plan and its resuits:

Our present debt is about.

\$7.500,000,000

Deduct by absorption in trust bends.

\$7.500,000,000

Our present debt is about. \$7,500,000,000
Deduct by absorption in trust bouls. 1,250,000,000

Cincinnati, Nov. 17, 1869.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL, 

| 12,000 U S 5-20 Con, %5 n. ... c. 11.51 | 2,000 U S 5a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.52 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.53 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.54 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 Con. ... 1.55 | 2,000 U S 6a, 10-40 U S 6a, 94] 100..... c 3.000.... S F Bends...... 2,000 Centr Pacific

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE. | NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE. | 10 a.m. CALL | 5,090 N C St 6s. | 314/200 Reading. | 96 | 10 a.m. CALL | 5,000 | 324 | 100 Cbis No W. | 73 | 100 Comberland. | 25 | 5,000 | 324 | 200 Eriss. | 27 | 100 Mariposa. | 7 | 100 mariposa. | 7 | 100 | 22 | 200 Mariposa. | 7 | 100 West U Te | 35 | 400 | 22 | 200 Mariposa Pc. | 15 | 200 Pacific Mail. | 504 | 8ais Between Calls. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

FRIDAY, Dec. 3-P. M. Gold sold at 1231@1291, and closed at 1221 21223. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$26,648,000, and the balance \$025,246. The Treasury sold one million gold to-day. The bids amounted to \$1,825,000.

The following were the awards : W. T. Hatch & Sec. The foliowing were well as the foliowing were series of the foliowing were series of the foliowing ser 55,009. B. Clewes & Co. 22 05
29,000. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
25,900. 122 15
Habis, Bros. & Co. 25,900. 122 15
15,000. 122 15
17,600. 122 15
17,600. 122 15
17,600. 122 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17,600. 123 15
17 S0,000 Verinity = 122 05 Bentand & Hutten 122 05 50,000 122 13 60,000 132 20 50,009 122 15 40,000. H. P. Verhuven & Co. 122 13 5,000. Bl. A. Helson's Sons. 122 07 60,000. Marx & Co. 122 06 Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. 95.000. 122 17 25.000. 122 01 55.000. 122 00 17.000. 122 00

quiry for all classes. At the close of business the market was strong, at an advance of 181 per cent in prices. State bonds were dull. Tennessee ex-Coupons sold at 53 26 32; Tennessee new 6 per cents, 46 2647; North Caroina new bonds, 32@32]; Missouri 6 per cents, 90; Alabama 5 per cents, 614. Railway bonds were firm under a good investment demand. Bank shares were steady. American Exchange sold at 1098; Central National, 108; Manhattan Bank, 144. Miscollaneous shares were quiet.

Delaware and Hudson sold at 120; Cumberland Coal, 24 #24]; Western Union Telegraph, 35#35]; Pacific Mai was active, and changed hands in large blocks at 502514,

closing at 511. Express shares were fairly active. Wells-Fargo sold at 18#181; United States, 491; American Merchants' Union, 36 2 361.

Railway shares were active, with the appearance of a better feeling among operators on the street. New-York Central and Hudson stocks and certificates were steady. Harlem sold at 132; Reading was firm at 982 @991; Michigan Central sold at 120%; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82; Fort Wayne guaranteed 861/287; Chicago and Alton Preferred, 145; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105-21053; Morris and Essex, 872-288; New-Jersey Central, 89; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1961; Michigan Southern, Rock Island, North Western and St. Paul shares were most acting, and changed hands in large amounts; Michigan Southern sold at 851 2864; North Western Common, 732 2742; North Western Preferred, 884 2882; Rock Island, 1061@1071; St. Paul Common, 681@681; St. Paul Preferred, 83) w844. At the close of business the market was strong, and there was an active demand for the Western shares. New-York Central and Hudson sold at 891. New-York Central and Hudson Scrip, 79.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds :

| C. S. Currenev Ge. | 1071 2/107 | C. S. 5-20a, Reg. Js. k. Fly. 1954 27110 | C. S. 6a, '81, Reg. | 111 201124 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 113 20113 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 113 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 113 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 113 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 113 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 68. | 113 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 68. | 111 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 68. | 111 20114 | C. S. 10-40a, Registered, 106 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 111 20114 | C. S. 10-40a, Registered, 106 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 111 20114 | C. S. 10-40a, Registered, 106 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 111 20114 | C. S. 10-40a, Registered, 106 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 111 20114 | C. S. 10-40a, Registered, 106 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 65. | 111 20114 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a, Coup. 67. | 10714 20174 | C. S. 5-20a,

Coleman Benedict reports the closing quotations as follows:

8. and M. So..... 861 | L. S. and M. So. | 86|
| Pittsburgh | S3 | |
| Nortis-Western | 7-4|
| Nortis-Western | Prof. | 62|
| Rock Island | 107|
| St. Pani | 69|
| St. Pani | Prof. | 84|
| Tol. and Wab | Tof. | 11|
| Fort Wayne | 12|
| Alton and Terre Haute | 26|
| Alton and T. H. Prof. | 54|
| Oblio & Miss | 22|
| Chic. & Alton | 146|
| Chic. & Alton | Prof. | 145|
| Office | Rock stocky | 145|
| Office | Rock stock 

The following were the bids for Bank stocks: .....133j Bank of the Republic..... New-York.... Irving... Metropolit Nassau

Bankers' and Brokers' Asso And the following for Railroad bonds:

The following were the bids for State bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coupon 50 | Alabama 3s 94 |
Tennessee 6s, ex coupon 50 | Alabama 3s 94 |
Virginia 6s, new bonds 62 | Ohio 6 per cent, 1896 100 |
Virginia 6s, new bonds 52 | Ohio 6 per cent, 1896 100 |
Georgia 6s 22 | Machigan 6 per cent, 1896 100 |
Georgia 6s 22 | Ohio 6 per cent, 1896 100 |
North Carolina 6s 24 | New York coupon Blousty Loan, 1094 |
North Carolina new bonds 51 | New York coupon Blousty Loan, 1094 |
Nasouri 6s 20 | New York 7s | Canal loan, 1872, 1014 |
Missouri 6s 26 | New York 7s | Canal loan, 1872, 1014 |
Louislana 6s 26 | New York 7s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan, 1874, 1014 |
New York 6s | Canal loan |
New York 6s | Money on call was in good supply at 7 per cent. Commercial paper was in moderate demand at 9@12 per cent for prime names. The demand for currency to the South

and West has ceased. The shipments to-day have been

The following were the bids for State bends:

for small amounts only.

Sterling Exchange was dull and ‡ per cent lower in quotations: London, 60 days, 1081@1081; London, sight, quotatoria: 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± 109½ ± Paris, long, 5.18½ ± 5.17½; Paris, short, 5.15½ ± 5.15; Antwerp, 5.18½ ± 5.17½; Swiss, 5.18½ ± 5.17½; Hamburg, 36 ± 364; Amsterdam, 404@401; Frankfort, 401@41; Bremen, 191 @ 791; Berlin, 711 @ 714.

6 The transactions of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as

General balance yesterday......\$87,605,267 15 George Balance yesteray
Gold peccepts
Gold payments
Gold balance
St.
Currency receipts
Currency payments
1.
Currency balance
2. 

Exchange make the following report relative to the call-Exchange make the following report: ing of North Carolina bonda: To the President of the New York Stock Exchange.—Sin: To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange.—Sir:
To avoid confusion and misapprehension as to dealings
in the North Carolina bonds, this committee have this
day decided that the call of "Special Tax bonds" be
dropped from the list. The call will, therefore, be "North
Carolina Sixes, old bonds;" "North Carolina Sixes, new
bonds;" interest adjustment to require the coupon of
January, 1869, or to be made to conform thereto. New
bonds to include all such as have been passed by the
Committee, whether known as "special tax" or otherwise. Members requiring any particular issue of new
bonds must negotiate privately. By the Committee,
The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road for
the third week in November were:

the third week in November were:

1999......\$44,107 42 | 1569......\$44,717 63 | Increase......\$1,309 74

The earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Rail-

road for November were:
1859......\$1,144,629 | 1868.......\$1,107,963 | forease......\$36,346
The East River Savings Institution notifies all its de-

positors that it pays 7 per cent interest on and after January 17, on all sums deposited within three or six months prior to January 1, and we believe will continue to do so permanently.

The following is the movement in dry goods for the

week: Entered for consumption, \$739,437; withdrawals, \$238,743 : warehoused, \$557,220. The Dry Dock Savings Bank gives notice that after the

1st of January, 7 per cent interest will be paid to deposi-tors on sums of \$1,000 and under, and 6 per cent on all sums over \$1,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. A CHOICE SECURITY. SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. (NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.) PIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILEOAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED. SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUB-

SCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to \$20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, beside capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Howes & Macy, Bankers (the same as an incorpo-

rated bank), No. 30 Wall-st., New-York. Four per cent interest allowed on deposits.

or Gold promptly executed.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF RECEIVING INTEREST for their money and having it at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with this bank, which allows Interest on the entire daily balances at

the rate of 4 per cent per annum. COLLECTIONS made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates. Orders for the PURCHASE or SALE of Stocks, Bonds,

White Oak, Hbd., West India, P.M.,
White Oak, Pipe, Estra,
White Oak, Pipe, Heavy
White Oak, Pipe, Heavy
White Oak, Pipe, Cel's, Heavy
White Oak, Pipe, Cel's, Heavy
White Oak, Pipe, Cells, Light,
White Oak, Ridd, Retra,
White Oak, Ridd, Retra,

## THE MARKETS. [Carefully reported for THE TRIBUNE.]

ASHES—Pots are in fair demand and firm; sales of 15 bbls, at \$7.72; Parls are doll and nominal.

BULLDING MATERIALS.—We have no new feature to note in articles coming under this heading since our review of Wednesday. Prices remain steady for most kinds, and trade moderate. We quote:

Pale. Com. 1. 2004.

BUILDING MATSRIALS.—We bare no new feature to note in articles coming under this heading since our review of Wednesdays. Prices remains steady for most kinds, and trade moderate. We quote:

Pale, Com. H., #M. \$5.00% 5.75

N. R., Com. H., #M. \$5.00% 5.75

N. R., Com. H., #M. \$5.00% 5.75

N. R. Com. H., #M. \$5.00% 5.75

N. R. Com. H., #M. \$5.00% 5.75

No. 2 Spilt & Soap. \$6.00% 5.75

No. 2 Spilt & Soap. \$6.00% 5.75

No. 2 Spilt & Soap. \$6.00% 5.75

Nora Scatta, M. \$2.75

Nora Scatta, M. \$2.75

BEESWAX—The demand continues moderate; the market is lower.

Rosendale P bbl.... 62 002 — Nova Sentla, w. P tan. 64 2024 33 Nova Sentla, w. P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 4 002 — Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 6 002 — Cale. & Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 6 002 — Cale. & Cale. Raat. & City P tan. 6 002 — Cale. & Cale